



# Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 4.6  
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/04/2022  
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 S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Specialty flooring resin
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	4565 W Watkins Street Phoenix AZ 85043 United States
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Carcinogenicity Category 2
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
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## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water (or shower)
P333+P313	IF Skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
763-69-9	1-5	<u>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</u>
108-83-8	.1-1	<u>diisobutyl ketone</u>
100-41-4	.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
78-93-3	.1-1	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
4083-64-1	.1-1	<u>p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate</u>
41556-26-7	1-5	<u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u>
98-56-6	30-60	<u>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</u>
67-64-1	5-10	<u>acetone</u>

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## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
98516-30-4	5-10	<u>propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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## Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) carbon monoxide (CO) isocyanates and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) hydrogen fluoride other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.</b></li> </ul> The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.</li> <li>▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.</li> <li>▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides</li> <li>▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading</li> <li>▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions.</li> <li>▶ Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.</li> </ul>

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Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:

- ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
- ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators
- ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion
- ▶ reacts violently with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride
- ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	diisobutyl ketone	Diisobutyl ketone	50 ppm / 290 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	diisobutyl ketone	Diisobutyl ketone	25 ppm / 150 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	diisobutyl ketone	Diisobutyl ketone	25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	(); A3; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	A4; BEI

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	1.6 ppm	18 ppm	110 ppm
diisobutyl ketone	75 ppm	330 ppm	2000* ppm
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available
diisobutyl ketone	500 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm

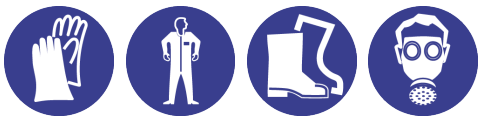
## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> </ul> <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	46	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available

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<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Exposure may cause salivation, and increases in blood cholesterol and triglycerides. There may also be increase in weight of the liver and kidney and deposition of fat in the adrenal gland.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p> <p>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents.</p>

<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 1250 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; ~3200-5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

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diisobutyl ketone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 25 ppm/15min - mild
	Inhalation(Guinea) LC50; >14.5 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (g.pig): repeated - SEVERE
		Skin (g.pig): Strong *
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
ethylbenzene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 17.2 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
methyl ethyl ketone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open	
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >320 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 2600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >32.03 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
acetone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >6.999 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: Slight
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: Slight [BP Chemicals]*
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear</b>	Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
<b>ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE</b>	* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing
<b>DIISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	[Eastman; * for mixed isomer, ** for 2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanone] NOEL = 400 ppm (12 exposures rat) * LOEL = 250 ppm (30 exposures, rat) ** NOEL = 125 ppm ( " " " ) ** - target organ; kidney LOEL = 2000 mg/kg/day (oral neurotoxicity; minor target organs - liver, kidney, stomach) ** NOEL = 2000 mg/kg (for neurotoxicity) ** Skin sensitisation (g.pig) - moderate * For diisobutyl ketone (DIBK) There is very little data on DIBK exposure available. For the risk characterisation a selection of the data on methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) and



## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

	methyl ethyl ketone, (MEK) was used. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>ETHYLBENZENE</b>	Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. <b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities.
<b>P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia. For p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate: The acute semi-lethal dose is 2600mg/kg by mouth. Because PTSl is rapidly broken down to PTSA and carbon dioxide, its repeated dose, reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity are best described by PTSA.  For p-toluenesulfonamide (PTSA): Animal testing shows that PTSA at high doses may cause changes in blood count and blood chemistry, with changes in the epithelium of the bladder and accelerated degeneration of the thymus. Sufficient doses may cause developmental effects, early delivery of foetuses or disorders in breast feeding.
<b>ACETONE</b>	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye.
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE - ISOMERS</b>	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.
<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear &amp; DIISOBUTYL KETONE &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE &amp; 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear &amp; BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear &amp; 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE</b>	Medium to long term exposure to chlorobenzotrifluoride may produce increase in weight of the liver, kidney, and thyroid gland at high doses. Only limited reproductive effects were noted, and no gene alteration effects.
<b>ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE &amp; DIISOBUTYL KETONE &amp; ETHYLBENZENE &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE &amp; ACETONE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</b>	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	45.3mg/l	2

Continued...

## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
diisobutyl ketone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	46mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	30mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	26.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	250mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	1
ethylbenzene	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.381mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>45mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	25mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<10mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.34mg/l	1
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.03mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.68mg/l	1
acetone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation.

For 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):

Environmental Fate:

Soil absorption is anticipated. This substance is relatively biodegradable and is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate (BCF 120).

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m3 /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW
diisobutyl ketone	HIGH	HIGH
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	HIGH	HIGH
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809)
diisobutyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 2.5646)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.3424)
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (KOC = 10)
diisobutyl ketone	LOW (KOC = 60.12)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	LOW (KOC = 882.1)
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)



### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> </ul>
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### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

Product / Packaging disposal	
Marine Pollutant	

## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

## Land transport (DOT)

<b>UN number</b>	1866	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Resin Solution, flammable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1866	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Resin solution flammable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1866	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available
diisobutyl ketone	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available

Continued...

## Poly 100 "A" VOC Clear

Product name	Ship Type
diisobutyl ketone	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

<b>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
<b>diisobutyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	
<b>ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	
<b>methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals	
<b>p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
<b>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
<b>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
<b>acetone is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
<b>propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## Federal Regulations

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

#### US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
ethylbenzene	1000	454
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
acetone	5000	2270

## State Regulations

#### US. California Proposition 65

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **ethylbenzene**, **4-chlorobenzotrifluoride**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; diisobutyl ketone; ethylbenzene; methyl ethyl ketone; p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; acetone; propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)
Japan - ENCS	No (propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate - isomers)

National Inventory	Status
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/04/2022
Initial Date	05/12/2021

### CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.6	01/04/2022	Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (inhaled), Ingredients, Name

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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